



North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Division of Air Quality

Benzidine and salts

CAS 92-87-5

Current North Carolina AAL = 1.5×10^{-8} mg/m³ (annual, carcinogen)

AAL Documentation

$$\text{Inhalation Unit Risk (IUR)}^1 = 6.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ per } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$$

Known human carcinogen by EPA, Group A

AAL based on 10^{-6} risk

$$\text{Linear Calculation} \quad \frac{1}{6.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ per } \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3} = \frac{x}{1 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \times 10^{-6}}{6.7 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$x = 1.5 \times 10^{-5} \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$$

$$\text{AAL for benzidine and salts}^2 = 1.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$$

This information has been reconstructed using the decision matrix established by the North Carolina Academy of Sciences Air Toxics Panel, September, 1986.

Final version- June 2013 (CMP)

¹ EPA Ambient Water Quality Criteria Document for Benzidine, 1980. EPA-440/5-80-023. Estimated from an oral cancer slope factor of $234.13(\text{mg}/\text{kg}\cdot\text{day})^{-1}$ using standard conversion assumptions of 20 m³ daily breathing rate and 70 kg average body weight.

² $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 = 10^{-3} \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$